" Reply" to the later work just published at Edinburgh is written to defend the priority of his theory glacier formation, the merit of which Prof. Tyndale Bishop of Annecy, a man of extraordinary force of ebsracter, who long pursued the subject without attracting the notice of foreign scientific men, and is probably another instance of the old adage: "sic res, non robis," &c.

... The number of home travelers is said to be greate in England this year than ever was known before, and shat of Continental toncists is, of course, proportiviably lessened. It is, no doubt, for the service of the fast class that a great rush of local guide books is intended, and there is now scarcely a locality of any attraction in Great Britain without its " Hand-Book for Visitors." Many of these-as Mr. Venable's work on the " I-le of Wight"-are of superior merit, and elaim a permanent rank among topographical histories, though too often mere fine writing usurns the place of securate research. Mr. Murray, who is not to be hurried by fear of competitors with his " red books," goes through England slowly and thoroughly, grouping the counties together, and has just brought out the fifth of his English series, "A Hand-Book for Travelers in Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire, including a particular description of the University and City of Oxford and the descent of the Thames to Maidenhead and Windsor." This volume is of the most entertaining yet pubinhed, judicions use being made of the family and local traditions, popular rhymes and relics of the past, which till abound beneath the outward varnish of the nine. eenth century deep in the heart of rural England.

-Mr. Wm. F. Ainsworth, a brother of the novelist, and a gentleman well-known for his travels and re searches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, etc., announ a periodical work of some pretensions, entitled: " All Round the World; an Illustrated Record of Voyages, Travels, and Adventures in all parts of the Globe," to be published in monthly parts and half yearly volumes. splendidly illustrated. The advertisement states that All Round the World is intended to be a Universal Guide and Reference Book to illustrate passing events, centaining exact information of what is being done by cotemporary travelers in all parts of the earth and and as such, will fill a vacant niche in English libraries.

-The competitive examination system, by which emplayment in the public service, and noticeably those of the Indian Empire are thrown open to the candidates who pass a successful examination by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, seems to have made of Fagland one vast schoolhense, and every day brings forth "Manuals," "Guides," "Hints," &c., for selfinstruction, courses of reading, letter-writing, composition, and other accessaries to study. From Dr. Beard's ' Self Culture: a Practical Answer to the questions What to Learn, How to Learn, When to Learn"-a few sentences of real sound, useful sense may be given, of equal application to this side of the Atlantic, "If, however, I caution you against old books, so must bid you avoid old book stells and shops. These are the first places to which a person repairs who aspires to be a student. They are, in reality the last places he should frequent. How many are tempted to expend the few shillings they have to spare, and for real knowledge are worse off than before the outlay. What you want is the pith and marrow of learning. What you want are results rather than processes. A résumé, or general outline of a subject, such as often appears in our Quarterly Reviews, will instruct you far better than a treatise in quarto.

-A book of great interest to antiquaries and architeets is now publishing at Bordeaux by M. Leo Brouyn-" La Guienne Anglaise," a history and description of the fortified towns, castles, fortresses, &c., built in Guienne and Gascony during the English domination. The three centuries A. D. 1150 to A. D. 1450, during which these regions were attached to the English crown, were the great constructive period of the Middle Ages, and though rarely visited by travelers, in no other part of Europe have such splendid examples of medieval military architecture existed, almost intact, to the present day. The growing prosperity of the country under the strong-handed rule of Louis Napoleon is now, however, exerting its usual effect. The old towns find their former limits too small for them, and every day down go the walls and towers formerly (since Edward 1.) their protection and pride The drawings of M. Drouyn, with which his work (now publishing in livraisons) is beautifully illustrated, are in many cases made from examples now demolished -a fact that lends additional value to the record thus

-The supernatural element in fiction, lately revived by some popular authors, seems likely to advance te an unpleasant extent, to judge from the titles now given to books meant to be popular. "Over the Cliffs," by Mr. Kingsley's sister (Mrs. Chanter), has an abrupt, uncomfortable sound, particularly when it turns out that it is a lady who is so unceremoniously "thrown over." "The Shadew in the House," Mr. John Sanders's new novel, is sufficiently foreboding of ill, but a mere trifle in comparison with Lady Sorte a The Skeleleton in the Copboard," just ready, 2 vols , 21s. We are also promised "The Hooded Snake," by Watte Philips: "The Warlock," by the Old Sailor and, most enigmatical of all, "The Valley of a Hundred Fires," by the nuthoress of " Margaret and her Bride-

BOOKS WITHOUT INDEXES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: I beg you to call the attention of the most learned of the medical profession to an indication of mental obliquity upon the part of authors and publishers (especially those of the United States) which has already worked incalculable evil in the Republic of Letters, and threa ens to work more. Within the last few years, it is well known to literary men that suthere who have devoted many days and nights of careful research to various departments of learning, have published bulky volumes professing to contain the results of such investigations, but presenting to the eye of the reader nothing save a confused mass of matter, almost totally useless for want of an alphabetical index. So much for authors; and if they be partially excused on the plea of that want of practical common sense to which mental abstruction is supposed to be nofavorable, what shall be said for publishers, men of business, who are sometimes found willing to risk their capital by printing-perhaps even stereotyping-such confused of watter, without insisting upon the addition of

neares of matter, without insecting upon the anatom of a copicus alphabetical index?

Is it a fear of trouble upon the part of the author and calculation of eccuosey on the part of the publisher that disgraces literature by Indextess books?

But will the author let the toil of years be lost to a large rant of the world—for lost it surely is—rather than add a few weeks of labor to make the whole available? Will the publisher risk thousands of dollars on the plates of a feerbars expensive) work, and yet gradge the outlay of a few more dollars for the gaper and print of an Index? A man unaccustomed to books, after reading this srticle, would be say to easy—"Such supplies increcible; surely this writer cannot be in earnest." Aha, it is too true! I have known of indances where indexes were objected to by publishers, because they were too minute—to k no too much room! A carefully prepared Index to a set of one of the most important of late American publica-But will the author let the toil of years be lost to a much room! A carefully prepared Index to a set of one of the most important of late American publica-tions, perhaps one half, to dizinish the expense of pa-per and paint, and an American edition of an English work, bessts, in the extreme of his studdity, that he has saved the American purchaser of the book he edits expense of an Index!

Let the remedy be applied forthwith. Let Lord Campbell's proposition be carried on at once.

"So essential," remarks his Lordship, "did I consider an index to be to every book that I proposed to bring a bill into Parliament to degrive an author who problishes a book without a index of the minimum of publishes a book without an index of the privilege of copyright; and, moreover, to subject him for his of-fense to a pecuniary penalty." (Preface to Calef

Justices, vol. III.) After "anthor," above, add "publisher," and le bill be passed at its next Legislature by every which boasts an author, publisher, and printing What would be thought of an architect who press. What would be thought of an architect who built a large house and left it without staircases for exploration? What, then, shall be said of an author or publisher who sends a book into the world without an index?

BIULIOTHILL.

ART ITEMS.

-The cattle pieces of Verbrockhoven, the Belgian painter, are well known to American connsisseers, a considerable number of his pictures having been brought to this country. His cattle are simply animals, and nothing more; he invests them with no dramatic interest, as Landseer does but he gives their external natures with conscientions fidelity, and charms by the unaffected simplicity of his groupings. The very finest specimen of his style is a picture just received, and which has but just left the artist's easel, by Mr. Shaus. It is a group of sheep and lambs, whose portraits are given with the accuracy of a photograph, while the accessories, few in number, and of the simplest character, are tenched in with exquisite delicacy.

-The Prince of Wales will, happily, postess something to remind him of his visit to the commercial metropolis of the United States, beside the splendid prayer book presented him by "the clergymen in charge of Trinity Church," and the photographs of himself taken by Mr. Brady. Brown's picture of the "City at d Bay of New-York at Sunrise," which H. R. H. did not have an opportunity of seeing when he wa here, will be one of the ornaments on the walls of his present London residence, and, in due time will, doubtless, be transferred to Busking ham Palace, or Windser Castle. The fifty gentlemen who have subscribed fifty dollars each to purchase this admirable picture for the fature King of England, did one of the best things that was done for the Prince while he was within our territory The ball at the Academy of Music, which cost fifty thousand dollars, was not an event to make a lasting impression upon the mind of a young man to whom such splendid scenes had been matters of course all his life, and if he should forget it wholly, in spite of Peter Cooper, and Delmonico's cold supper, it would not be wonderful. But, with this pisture hanging upon the walls of his palace, with its glorious suns ine, its moving clouds, and majestic river, New-York will always appear to him like a bright vision, and recall to his memory the hearty welcome he received here. The Committee of presentation by whom the "View" will be forwarded to his Royal Highness are the Rev. Heavy Ward Beecher, John O. Sargent, esq., Col. McKay, and two or three other gentlemen.

-The past Summer must have been a disastrons on for British painters; the incresant rains which prevailed in all parts of Great Britain must have been fearful to the whole tribe of landscapists who depend ppen their ont-door ske ches in the Sammer months for the materials for pictures. A young New-York artist now in England, who had gone there for the purpose of making studies of English scenery, gives a most dismal account of the weather. In a private letter to a friend, he says:

"When I came here it was my intention to go into ntry as soon as possible and do some of the old Well, it rained through three weeks i cassaut-I waited and waited until my very heart sickened the mere mention of rain, and come to the conclusion that if I waited to send you the 'little bit' you would not hear from me at all. I had to abandon the idea of into the country, and so went to work on the

Turner Collections." In respect to the Turner pictures, he says : In respect to the Turner pictures, he says:

"I found them far beyond my expectations. They require study before you can enter into the feeling of them aright. They are well arranged in a suite of long gall-ries; the first containing pictures of his earliest period, from 1797 to 1815; the second containing his next period, many of which are painted in emulation of Claude, though mostly superior to the works of that master. The third gallery contains all the pictures of his latter period up to the year 1850. Another room contains his drawings, iif y-one in sepia of the Liber Studiorum, beside numbers of drawings in every method adopted by Turner, ranging over a period of more than sixty years. Altorether there are in the South Kansington galleries 115 paintings and over 200 drawings by Turner. It would be vanity on my part to attempt any description of their beauties, my part to attempt any description of their beauties, their perfect glory of color, their accuracy of drawing, and their wonderful grace of composition; and when I tell you that his later works, about the middle of the I sell you that his later works, about the middle of the third period, are, in my opinion, the perfection of light, color, drawing and composition. I can ray no more; but those words can convey to your mind but a faint idea of the feelings which they ought to express. The more you see of them the more you live them; whereas, with the works of the other men which haug near them, Calcott, Lee, Witherington, Nasmyth, Jones, and the wretched sentimentalist Eastlake, beside a hest of others, you devour the little good that is in them the first time you see them, until at each succeeding visit they become more and more feeble and worthless. They are a nuisance and a bore. There is nothing in them. Some of our men in the Empire City could beat them to pleces in landscape painting, and I still think that America, if you go on as you have begun, will produce a school of landscape painting superior to any that has ever existed in the old world. I do not thick that England, with the sole exception of the great Turner, is by any means great in landscape, the great Turner, is by any means great in landscape, and I feel quite sure that France is not, and you know my opinion of German art. I have seen Holman a picture of the Finding of Christ in the Temple. Hant's picture of the rinding of Carist in the realist. It is the most remarkable work the realistic school has produced: the finish is beyond conception—you may magnify it to any extent without injury to it. The characters are full of life and soul, so vastly different from the picture we had in New-York—the Light of the World—by this artist. The Christ is the most original and glorious conception of our Savior that I have seen. He has reddish-brown hair, and a plenty of it; duen blue aven from whom doubt. kep blue eyes, from whose depths the soul and pur-pose of his Father beam forth. He is in the act of ightering the broad belt about his loids, as if to give himself more strength for the battle with sin and worldiness which he has just commenced. Though extremely pure and beautiful, with a broad forehead, said a look of strength of purpose, he is still a boy, such as you might find among the sous of worldly parents, and not at all like Ary Scheffer's lifeless sentiment called Our Savior. He piece of sentiment called Our Savior. He wears a 1 cre robe of royal purple, which is one of the most extraordinary pieces of color ever put upon canvas.
It is perfectly lustrons. O, it is wonderful. The floor of
the temple is payed with tiger skin marble, which looks the temple is paved with tiger sam marons, like merble uself, the Virgin is a sweet motherly creature of this world, with gray motherly eyes, and a tire of this world, with gray motherly eyes, and a est expression of joy and gratitude at finding her a. The Rambis are represented by five magnificently inted, life-like Jawa, whose countenances express

here is a sweet bit of evening sky seen through a indow of the Temple, with some workmen engaged with the head-stone of the corner.' -The French and Flemish schools, in emulation of that of Dusseldorf, are carrying the art of de icate finish in their pictures to an exquisite degree that seems only possible when it has been accomplished. There are two perfect little gems in the gallery of Mr. Schans, recently received from Europe, by two artists whose names are not familiar on this side of the Atlantic, which may be accepted as examples of the highest possible finish of an oil painting. One of these is by Meyer von Bremon, and the other by Emil Berenger of Paris.

the passion of lust and avarioe that the boman mind

can experience. In one corner is a boy, clad in a most georgeous garment of cloth of gold, decorated with every lovely and brilliant color that can be imagined,

to bears a whick, composed of reads, to brush away

by escriligious bine-bottle or muskers that dares to the upon the hely rolls of the law held by the Rabbi-hore is a sweet hit of evening sky soon through a

-The Rev. Mr. Clover, an Episcopal clergyman of Springfield, Illinois, once well known in this city as a painter of genre subjects, has recently finished a portrait of "Uncle Abe" Lincoln, which is spoken of by the Illinois papers as being a very excellent portrait of our next President.

-Wertmüller's picture of Danae, a very good specimen of the French school of pidnting of the last century, after lying perdu for a good many years, is one more before the public on exhibition. It was exhibited in all the principal cities of the Union thirty years ago, efore we had become accustomed to such nude subiects as Powers's Greek Slave, Palmer's White Cap tive, and Page's Venue. But, unlike those beautiful creations, which are invested with an atmosphere of chastity, the Danae is essentially a salacious subject, and the artist's treatment of it is not calculated to divest it of the impurities with which it is inevitably surrounded. Beyond the artistic loveliness of this painting, it is not of a nature to make it altogether proper for public exhibition. But the tendency of the public taste appears to be in that direction, if we are to judge from the bringing out of this long-hidden

tures exhibited were Mr. Geo. L. Browa's " Newport Besch," and his "City and Bay of New-York at Sun-

-One of our active picture-dealers, taking advantage of the increase d value of the marine pieces of Van Beest, since the premature death of that admirable artist, went to New-Bedford and purchased several of his finest pictures, which he had painted while residing there. Some of the whaling Admetuees with whom the vagrant artist had been living. Its le decamed of the importance of their guest until informed of it by the sudden demand for the works he had left bealind him. As Van Beest spent a considerable time in Nautucket, making sketches of the rusty old whalemen lying at the dilapidated wharves of that "most ancient and fishlike "town, it is highly probable that a good many of his spirited drawings ornament the parlors of the Nan-tucket nobility. He was a perfect prodigal with his pencil; whatever he saw by the sea-side he sketched, and wherever he stopped long enough to open his portfelio, he scattered some of his sketches. One of his old New-York friends, Mr. Van Cleef, who is the owner of several of his pic ures, has been a pointed the administrator of his estate, and in due time his effects will be disposed of at auction. One of the most promising of Van Beest's pupils was Mr. Bradford of New-Bedford, at whose father's house the artist lived.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

-The last post which left Zanzibar brought to Europe the sad news of the sudden death of Dr. Albrecht R scher of Hamburg, the young and z-alous traveler, whose active explorations in Central Africa during the last few months have been watched with so much interest by foreign geographers. Dr. Roscher, while busied on the banks of the great Lake Nyassa, whose eastern shore he reached about the same time that Richardson arrived at its southern extremity, with preparations for future journeys to the unknown regions toward the south and west, was attacked in the night-time by two barbarous natives of the lake-country, and killed in his bed by means of poisoned arrows. His servants, alarmed and excited by his terrible fate, took to flight and carried the melanchely tidings to Zanzibar. Their accounts were fally confirmed by a negro chief, who arrived at that place a few days later. Dr. Roscher had just received, by the kindness of some admiring friends at Zanzibar who were justly proud of his successful attempt to reach Nyasa, abundant supplies to enable him to proceed down the lake. It is possible that the desire to obtain possession of this newly-arrived wealth may have prompted the murderous deed, although his last letters speak of difficul ies which had arisen between him and the lake people. A hope exists that his papers and notes, which would be of undoubted value to geographical science, may yet be recovered and transmitted to Europe. He will always be remembered as the first European who sailed on the waters of the Nyassa, and his name will be added to that long list of martyrs to the cause of African exploration, which comprises the names of so many earnest and distinguished men, between the days of Mungo Park and those of Edouard Vogel.

Nothing is known of the adventurous Vogel's fate from June, 1856, to the date of his death. A general desire has been manifested by his compatriots to send an expedition to Central Africa, in order to clear up the obscurity hanging about this period of his explorations. Subscriptions have been collected in several G-rman cities, and they now amount to so large a sum that it is determined to fit out a party at once. Mr. T. von Henglin has been selected to head the expedition. He was for seven years Austrian Consul at Knartoum on the Nile, where he acquired a familiarity with the languages and geography of Northern and Central Africa. He has since shown himself peculiarly fitted for the undertaking by his journeys in Abyssinia, the region of the Upper Nile, the territory about the Red Sea, and the lands of the Somali. He will procure servants in Cairo and Khartoum, make the upper waters of the Nile the basis of his explorations, and will have his chief station and depot at Bengari, a post on the North African coast.

-A new island has been added to the Pacific chart by a late discovery made by Capt. Green, of the Agute, a brig in the employ of the Phenix Guano Company. It lies at the north-east end of the Paenix group, in lat. 2º 41' S., and long 171° 40' W. The discoverers found a spacious lagoon inside, and some appearance of the island having been inhabited, although at a remote period. On the eastern side of the entrance to the Isgoon there was a large pyramidal structure, built of stone, and evidently of considerable antiquity. On the western side there was an extensive inclosure also constructed of stone. The guano deposits proved to be of considerable extent and excellent in quality.

- In Lower California, between 8an Jeronimo Island and Cedros Island, are three very remarkable lagoons. lying at a distance of ten or twelve miles from each other. They are surrounded by shifting sand-hills, and only at one point over the coast-line of mountain approach the neighborhood of the water. Dreary and desolate as is the region about them, the lagoon abound in game-such as geese, brant, carlaw, snipe quail, and duck. Animals are rare, but in the quarter nearest the mountains deer and antelopes are occasionally met with, and cayotes and wolves are sometimes seen sneaking along the shores. Fish are plenty, comprising sardines in vast shoals, mullst, wick-fish (which esemiles the haddock), jew-fish (similar to the seatars, and weighing often 100 pounds), and several kinds of sharks. The largest lagoon, known as the Great Lagoon, or Ojede Lievre among the natives, was first visited by Capt Scammon in 1856. It has lately become a resort of whalers, for its waters abound it the California or gray whale, often called "mud-digmers," as no others of the cetareous species are known to visit such shallow water. From May to December they make their home in the Arctic Ocean and Ochotak Sea, but in the latter month they begin to assemble in the lagoons. They are caught by means of the bomblasce, and yield an average of forty barrels of oil. 'Killers," a large black fish, fifteen or twenty feet in length, constantly annoy the whales, a tacking the calves, which they seize by the lips like bull-dogs. A creat deposit of salt, stretching far down the coast, in a belt two or three miles wide, exists in the neighborgood of the lagoons.

-Alfred Russell Wallace, the ornithologist, to whom geography is indebted for much new information conerning the Moluccas and New-Guines, has very recently epent three months on the north-eastern Peninnla of Celebes. He explored the vicinity of Menado, the forests about Lake Tondano and the Volcano of Klobat, as well as the eastern and southern shores of the Peninsula. He collected specimens of the feathared tr be to the number of 140, among them the rare and beautiful Megacephalon Maleo, so well known among ornithologists for its singular habits. Wallace has returned from Menado to Amboina, and will next visit the island of Ceram in the Molucca group.

-The publication of the thorough and comprehen sive work of Dr. P. von Techichatscheff on Asia Minor, under the title Asie Mineure, Description Physique, Statistique et Archéologique, proceeds as rapidly as possible. The first volume, on the Physical Geography of Asia Minor, was published in 1853; the second, on the Climatology and Zoology, appeared in 1856; the third, on the Botany, will be issued immeliately. The remaining volumes, the fourth on the Geology, and the fifth comprising the Statistics, Political Geography and Archeology, are already far advanced. Dr. Techichatecheff, in the prosecution of his nvestigations, made, between 1848 and 1858, no less than six visits to Asia Minor, and the track of his varieus journeys passes through every section of the country. He had previously traveled much in other

day night last, the first of the season, among the picof the Emperor of France. In a letter to M. Jom ard, le speaks es thesiastically of his prospects, and says: I sm now at Knar oun, engaged in making prepartions for my journey to the regions lying two degrees north of the squaror, and am collecting with care the reports of all the ivery merchants from the interior with whom I meet." M. Lej-an accompanies this letter with an unpublished account of an exclo ation made in 1853, by Andrea Debono, a Maltese, known in Africs sa Latif . ffendi, in which he reached a spot a short distance above the cataracts of Makedo, where he received from the blacks very precise information concerning the origin of the White Nile. They told him that the river, four or five days' journey to the south of the cateracts, issued from an immense lake, and that another river flowed from the opposite end of the same sheet of water. Latif found articles of European manufacture in the hands of the natives, which could not possibly have come by way of Khar-

-Mr. Wetz-tein, the Prassian Consul at Damasons, since his appointment to that post, has rendered many services to the cause of Syrian geography. Lately, in company with Mr. Doergens, a countryman, he made a journey from Damsons by way of Mount Hermon and the Lake of Tiberias to Kalat Mzerib, measuring many hights and collecting much new topographical information. They slept during the whole period under an open Bedouin teut. Mr. Doergens writes that the curiosity of the Arabe caused them some little trouble at first in connection with the thermometrical of servations. The Bedouins hold the compass, one end of the needle continually pointing toward the south where Mecca lies, to be a striking evidence of the truth of their religion.

-A map of Tasmania from drawings and surveys made in the colony during last year by James Sprent, has just been published by Johnston of Edinburgh. It is far superior to any previous map of the island.

-The Revue Algerienne contains a narrative, accomparied by a rough map, of a journey accomplished in the latter part of 1858 by Ismail Bon Derba, from El Agnuat in Somhern Algeria, to Ghat, in the Central Sabara. Bou Derba, the son of an Algerian father and a French mother, is employed in the Colonial Office at El Aghuat as interpreter, and undertook this visit to the interior at the instance of the French authorities, with the pur,ose of endeavoring to turn the trade of Soudan and the Sahara from Tripolis to Algiers. His rorte passed near Wargla and across that great region of sardy downs known as El Udj, which stretches from Neiza westward to Golea, and is from 55 to 80 hours' journey in breadth. Arrived at Ghat, an important walled town, well known to the readers of Richardson and Barth, Bon Derba found that a ramor had preceded him to the effect that the French intended to occupy the town, and annex it to their African colo tial possessions. He fortuna ely knew how to quiet the fears of the townspeople, and was at length well eccived. He does not appear to have accomplished a great deal in the way of the legitimate objects of his uiscion. The trade of Soudan must ultimately find its outlet by way of Senegal and the Guinea coast, to which nature, by great navigable channels, appears to firect it. Bon Derba returned by the same route, reaching El Aghust Dec. 1, having been absent just four menths. Careful observations with the barometer and thermometer were taken by him caily.

-Two intelligent Germans, Baron von Barnimand Dr. Harrmann, are taking sketches and studying natural bistery in Nubia. Their 1-st letters are dated at Khartoum, which they were about to leave for the remote and little-known town of Gondar in Abyssinia. Baron von Baraim describes a totally new route followed by him from Daubeh, on the second great bend of the Nile, across the Kubabish territory to Khartobum

-Kurroum in Nubis, which is so frequently manioned as the starting-point of late Nilotic explorers, lies in lat. 15° 31', at the junction of the White Nile and Blue Nile. It possesses a small European colony consisting of several consuls, traders, and physicians. A letter from Dr. Altred Peney, a French physician in the employ of the Egyptian Government, lately written, states test M. Misni, who by some accident had lost most of his means, had been furnished by some of the European residents with boats and an outfit, and had commenced the ascent of the White Nile a few weeks before M. Lejean's arrival at Kartoum. He had been

LYCEUM LECTURERS.

him was expected daily.

absent for nearly two months, and intelligence from

In compliance with numerous applications, we suboin the addresses of the best known Lyceum Lecturers in the country. As the object of this publication is not to advertise new candidates for popular success, but simply to inform Lyceum Committees where the gentlemen whom they particularly desire to engage may be found, our list is by no means so extensive as

t might otherwise have been made. ALGER, the Rev. Wash, Boston, Mass. BALCE, the Rev. WILLIAM S., Ludiow, Vt. BARTLETT, the Rev. ALVIN, Brooklyn, N. Y. BERCHER, the Rev. HENRY WARD, Brooklyn, N. Y. BEECHER, the Rev. THOMAS K., Elmirs, N. Y. BELLOWS, the Fev. HENRY W., D. D., New-York. BRACKWELL, the Rev Antoinerra L. Brown, New York-WELL, the Hon, GRORGE S., Groton, Mass. BRADHURN, the Rev. GRORGE, Althol. Mass. BURLESSIN, WILLIAM H., New York. CHANAN, Dr J. R., Cincipnati. Ohio. CHAPIN, the Rev. E. H., New-York. COGOZSHALL, W. T., Cincinnati, Obio. Cox, the Rev. S. Hanson, D. D., Artics, Wyoming Co., N.Y. CULTER, E. D., Brecklyn, N. Y. CURTIS, GROEGE WILLIAM, New-York COTLER, E. J., New-York. CUTTISE, the Rev. S. C., Rochester, N. Y. Dall, Mrs. C. H., Beston, Mass. DAVIDSON, Rev. De., New-York. DEWRY, the Few. ORVILLE, B. ston, Mass POTGLASS, FREDERICK, Rochester, N. Y. ELDER, Dr. W. LLIAS, Philate phie, Fa. EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, Concord, Mass. FLETCHER, the Fev. J. C., Neaburs; ort, Mass. Fowling, Prof. John W., Postike-pie, N. Y. FROTHINGHAM, t'e Rev. O. B., New-York. Gires, the Rev. Henry, M. t.e., Mass. Giddlines, the Hon. Josepa R., Jefferson, Ohio, Godwin, Parre, New-York. HALR. JOHN P., Dover, N. H. HAINE, JOHN P., DOVER, N. D.
HAYNE, PAUL H., Charlestor, S. C.
HEDGE, the Rev. F. H., D. P., Brookline, Mass.
HENRY, the Rev. C. S., D. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hugginson, the Rev. Thomas W., Wordester, Mass. ESTORCOCK, Frof. EDWARD, Ambierst, Mass. HOLLAND, Dr. J. C., Sprin field, Moss. HOFKINS, the Ut. Few. Bis op Joon H., Burlington, Vt. HOSMER, WM. H. C., Caledonis, Livingston Co., N. 1 LIPPINCOTT, Mrs. Saran J., Philadelphia. Lord, the Rev. John. Stamford, Conn. Mayo, the Rev. A. D., Albany, N. Y. MAY, the Rev SAMURL J., Syracuse, N. Y. PEAL, JOHN, Portland, Me. DOOD, the Rev. SANURI. S., New-York. PIERPONT, the Rev. John, Medford, Mass PRILLIPS, WENDRILL, Boston, Mass. QUINCY, JOSIAH, A., Beston. RICHARDSON, A. D., No. 15 Cornbill, Boston, Mass SANE, JOHN G., Burlington, Vt. SIMMS, W. GILMONS, LL. D., Charleston, S. C. SMITH ELIZABETH OAKES, New-York. SOLURE, Dr. R., Boston, Mass. SPAULDING, Rev. A. F., Boston, Mass. STANTON, ELIZABETH CADY, Senson Falls, N. Y. STONE, the Rev. A. L., Boston, Mass. STARK, WILLIAM, Manchester, N. H. SCHNER, GRORGE, Boston, Mass. TAYLOR, BAVARD, Kennett Square, Penn. nowreon, the Hen. Joun, Poughkeepele.

TRONDSON, the Hon. JOHN, Poughteepits, N. L.
THORDSON, the Rev. JOSEPH P., D. D., New-York,
THORSON, MORTINER, New-York,
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THORSON, MORTINER, New-York,
THORSON, HOLLING, D. D., Pittsheld, Mass,
UPRIAS, POT W. S., No. 160 Forty-seventh street, Ne
VINTON, the Rev. FRANCIS, D. D., New York,
WHIPPLE, EDWIN P., Botton, Miss.
YOURANS, EDWARD L., SERATOGR Springs, N. Y. SERIOUS RUSAWAY CASUALTY .- On Thursday a privating, just as we are on the point of having Dubule's Adam and Eve once more among us.

—The Wednesday evening remions at the Athernan Club have been resumed, the special attractions of these pleasant gatherings of the members being the exhibition of some choice works of art. On Wednesday attraction of the some choice works of art. On Wednesday attraction is sill considered exceedingly critical. The horse had been factored in Figh. 2venue, was the most eminent of living from the special attractions of these pleasant gatherings of the members being the exhibition of some choice works of art. On Wednesday and especially among the Altai ranges.

—M. Lejean, one of the most eminent of living from the special attractions of these pleasant gatherings of the members being the exhibition of some choice works of art. On Wednesday evening removed to her own and experience of Agreed Research of the removed to her own and experience of Agreed Research of the residence of Agreed Research of the r SCIENTIFIC.

-The injurious effect of quicksilver upon the health

of persons engaged in the manufacture of mirrors is well known, leading either to an early death or a helpless old age. Medical science has in vain attempted to remedy the evil. In Furth and Nuremberg, both noted for the fabrication of looking glasses in various shapes, the strictest sanitary regulations have only resulted in slightly diminishing the proportion of deaths among the artisans. The at ention of Liebig was called to this fact as early as 1836, and he instituted a series of experiments baving for an object the substitution of silver for quicksilver as a medium of specular reflection. He succeeded in making silvered mirrors, but the process was expensive, and the results imperfect. His investigations led to others, and Drayton of London, and Petitjaan of Paris, established manufactories of similar mirrors. But those of the former were too costly to come into general use, and those of the latter after a few months became flecked and at last useless. Meanwhile, Liebig was not idle, and about four years ago he devised a cheap and simple method of coating glas with silver. Shortly afterward a company was formed at Doos, consisting of Mr. Cramer, a capitalist, and Dr. Schindling, one of Liebig's pupils for the purpose of providing the trade with silvered mirrors. By Liebig's process, the silvering of the glass occupied only from 2 to 24 hours. The metal is afterward covered by a galvanoplastic process with a coating of copper, which is preserved from oxidation by another coating of varnish. The silver is one-sixteen thousandth of a millimeter in thickness (a millimeter being 63937 of an iach), and the cost of the mirrors when finished is no more than the quicksilvered ones. They have been submitted to all teste, and are found after three years' use to be as perfect as when first made. So firmly is the silver attached to the plate that the action of a furrace fails to separate the metal from the glass. They reflect, as has been found by experiment, 20 per cent more light than the old mirrors. There is no doubt that a few years more will witness the general substitution of silvered mirrors for the unhealthy quicksilvered looking-glasses. rette of Paris has also patented a method of elivering glass for reflective purposes, but his process is found to be less effective than that of Lisbig's, although approved by some French chemists of note.

-Faraday, at the Royal Institution, lately described a new and invaluable application of electricity to the Jacquard silk-loom. The products of this loom are so minutely perfect that artists of the highest rank cannot, without close inspection, distinguish them from the most exact engravings. Any effect of pattern, either simple or complicated, which is produced in the woven product, depends upon the manner in which the threads of the warp are separated before the west is thrown, and the successive rearrangements of the warp threads which are brought about each time the shuttle is passed. A single thread of the west, therefore, presents an element of the design; and in this loom each of them formerly required a card pierced in a certain order, which, being brought against the ends of a set of herizontal reds, allowed some of these rods to remain undisturbed, while others were pushed on one side. By the action of the redal, the warp threads a sociated with the undisturbed rods were raised, and these belonging to the displaced rods were left unmoved. To do this correctly, a separately pierced card was required for every thread that cross d the warp within the extent of the pattern. Frequently some thousands of cards were needed, and for the production of a woven portrait of Jacquard, in black and white silk, as many as 24,000 were employed. The preparation and piercing of these cards demanded the expenditure of much time, skill, and labor, after which they had to be carefully joined together in an endless chain in their proper order. M. Bonelli's invention substituted for this part of the weaving arrangements a single card, so plerced as to represent by its successive changes of condition and place the numerous cards of Jacquard. By means of electricity these various changes in the position and character of the card are brought about. The inventor has conferred an inestimable boon upon the silk-weavers of France.

-Some workmen engaged in excavating for the new stone vanits of the Phenix Brewery, Pover, which is situated near the old walls of the city, have brought to light a dozen large stone and iron balls, and a Reman urn. The balls have the appearance of those used by the Romans in their ballista or slings. At Lyons, on the Quai des Etroits, some excavations have resulted in the finding of an antique tombetone, bearing a Latin inscription in the well-formed characters of the second century, to the effect that " To the gods manes and the eternal memory of Valerius Valla, a fellow warrior, formerly Decurion of your Julius Firminius, Decarion, Ogestor of Lyons, has caused this monument to be erected. An urn with the sabes of the deceased was found with the tombstone. Two large "finds" of coins are reported from Sweden, one of them in the island of Gothland, and composed priscipally of Anglo-Saxon pisces. The numismatic yield of this island, with whose capital, Wisby, the old English maintained for over two centuries a thriving commerce, has made the coin cabinets of the North richer and more complete in the series of Anglo Saxon Kings than the collections of

England itself. -In one of the last sittings of the French Academy of Sciences, the old problem of the quadrature of the circle was again brought before that body. M. Manby, in a communication, insisted that the Academy should receive and examine his solution of the problems in which he claims to have overcome the imaginary impossibility with which men of science have so long invested the matter. The Academy declined to have anything to do with M. Manby's proposition. At a later stage M. Despretz asked his associates to consent to the examination of a very ingenious apparatus, invented by M. Chuir, which measured with a close approximation to correctness, the length of a given circumference in its relations to the disme er. He stated that this proposition was totally different from that submitted by M. Manby. In raply to this, M. Duhamel said that he could not see why the communication should be treated in any other manner than that awarded to M. Manby's application. He regretted that his colleague had introduced this subject. The matter then dropped.

-The Swiss savans are now engaged in a discussion concerning the extent of the period during which the human species has existed. From the fact that human bones have been found with those of animals now extinet, and from other circumstances, they generally agree in extending this period to a time much more remore than that which naturalists have usually assigned as its beginning. M. Collomb admits that man had an existence before the oldest glaciers, and was a cotemporary of the mammoth. M. Lastet seeks to prove that a great portion of the animal world, including man, survived all the changes of the quaternary or diluvian period. M. Gandin, a noted botanist, subscribes to this view, and strengthens it by a comparison with the vegetable world. M. Pictet asserts that the zoological population of the globe was not modified in the charge from the diluvian to the modern period.

-The bees in many parts of France have suffered greatly from the frequent rains and unusual cold of the present season. Unable to obtain the necessary pollen and honeyed secretions for food from the flowers, which have been swept by continual showers, they have literally died of hunger. The hives have been depopulated with frightful rapidity-the new swarms, possessing no old honey, generally suffering the most. In some localities the famished bees, contrary to their usual habits, have attacked cherries and plums, which they pierce with their mandibles. The wasps and wild bees in many tracts have completely perished, for their nests, built annually, unlike the permanent hives of cultivated bees, contain only a small quantity of

-Some experiments, more thorough and satisfactory than those of Edwards and Colin, have been made during the present year by Prof. Elié Wartmann of Geneva, on the intinence of extreme cold upon the destroy the disease.

seeds of plants. Nine varieties of seeds, some of them tropical, were selected. They were placed in hermetically sealed tubes, and submitted to a cold as severe as science can produce. Sime remained afteen days in a mixture of snow and salt; some were plunged into a bath of liquid subphasic acid, rendered extremely cold by artificial means. On the 5th of April, they were all sown in pots placed in the open air. They all germinate i, and those which had undergone the rigors of frigidity, produced plants as robust as those which had not been submitted to this test.

-Balbiani, the Italian microscopiet, has communicated to the world a new chapter in the history of the inf soria. After long observation, he is enabled to demonstrate that the method of reproduction among there minute creatures is oviparous, and not, as has been generally supposed, viviparons. One objection to this telief has been the fact that numbers of indivicuals, supposed to be the young have frequently been found in the body of infaeorial specimens. Balbian has discovered that these are not the young of the same race, but parasites belonging to a totally different species. The last objection to the oviparous theory, which has been steen analy opposed by some of the German microscopists, thus disappears.

-At a late meeting of the Meteorological Society of France, Dr. M sres communicated an account of a singular phenomenen which came unfer his observation while journeying through the southern parts of Algeria. One evening at 10 o'clock, the hour for closing his tent, he shook his wool burnous which was lying on the ground, and the result was a brilliant shower of electric sparks. By close observation he af erward found that the electric state of the garment was influenced in a large measure by the winds, as when these were in certain quarters the sparks were much more numerous and brilliant than at other times. Under favorable circumstances it was necessary to repeat the shaking five or six times before the emission of sparks ceased.

-The green coloring-matter used by confectioners is generally a deleterious compound, which frequently causes sickness. A foreign chemist has devised a harmless substitute. On five grains of genuine saffron is poured a quarter of an ounce of distilled water, then on four grains of the sulphindigotate of potassa (blue camine) half an ounce of distilled water is poured. The former mixture must stand for twenty four hours under the action of a moderate heat. When the ingre dients of both are thoroughly mingled, the two are mixed together, and a barmless and brilliant green coloring substance is obtained-three drachms of which will color 21 pounds of sugar.

-The distinguished German chemist, Hauer, publighes a fact not generally known. He states that when a broken crystal is placed in a solution of an isomorphous salt it quickly recovers its original form; but when a crystal is cut so as to give faces belonging to combinations of the same crystalline system, only there new faces are developed. A crystal with artificial faces submitted to the action of a solution of an isomorphone salt, acts exactly like a natural crystal. In this way may be produced at will any crystalline combinations whatever.

- In the recent report of the English Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the Chemist of the Board, Mr. E. Phillips, says that although the practice of adulerating in regard to many articles of commerce has largely de creased within the past year, yet in others it has increased. Of 57 specimens of tobacco examined at the Isboratory, 16 were found to be impure. Of 99 specimens of pepper no less than 78 were more or less adulterated, the articles of impurity being various, such as husks of red mustard, white mustard, rape seed, sago and powdered slate.

-Professor Stefanelli of Tuscany has lately discovered a method of detecting the presence of cotton or woolen in silk fabries. The reagent which he uses consists of liquid ammoniac, to which he adds sufficient of the hydrated exide of copper to turn it to a strong dark-blue color. This composition is equivalent to common ammoniated oxde of copper, which, according to a discovery made by S:hweitzer, possesses the faculty of dissolving silken and cellular tissues.

-An international congress of chemists was recently held at Carlsruhe, Germany, commencing its sessions September 30. Over 140 chemists were present, coming from every quarter of the globe; the majority of course being Germans. The main subject of debate was the best method of expressing the com-position of substances in the symbolic notation. The deliberations are to be published.

-The theory of M. Lenglet, who maintains, in opposition to the ideas of Herschel and Arago, that the spots on the surface of the sun are nothing more nor less than solar clouds, has received an apparent support from M. Leverrier in his report on the recent eclipse.

-Bee-cultivators in Europe are begin use of chloroform to render the bees quiet and tractable at the moment of removing the honey from their hives. THE ART OF FIGHTING THE FRENCH ARMY .- Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia has just published a pamphiet, under the title of The Art of Fighting the French Army. The royal author gives as the first principle of the French system of warfare, that the French soldier always marches forward; the second, he says, is, that moral is superior to physical force. So Marshal Canrobert, when he had a coup de main on his hands in the Crimea, always asked his soldiers: "Do you feel equal to it?" They never answered "No;" and the promise which they themselves had given to their General was the guarantee of their success. The third principle of the French, according to the Prince, is to bold themselves in a serried column against an enemy which is badly disciplined and unaccustomed to military man suvers; and, on the contrary, to fight with disordered ranks and like ski mishers when they have to do with regular and well-disciplined troops. The fourth French principle is, never to defend themselves passively. Of this the Prince says: "If it happens that the French are attacked by a close column, they proceed in this way; and it is especially excellent when the attack is not supported by a corps de reserve. The French riflemen give way at the point of attack; the attacking column, imagining that this is the commencement of a retreat, pushes on, but soon the riflemen present a new front one or two columns advance. The sharp-shooters surround the enemy on all sides; he hesitates; he oses time; he cannot turn back; there he is compelled to light, and is abandoned to his fate. The French soldiers are ordered in this case not to kill any more, but to make prisoners, because a soldier can take five or six priscuers in the time required to kill one mun."

"It is a principle," says the Prince, "in the French semy, that an attack, when once resolved upon, can never be executed too soon or too rapidly. In Italy, fire seldom lasted a quarter of an hour before they came to the bayonet, and of entimes they did not burn a cartridge during the attack. It appears now that the French attack at a full run, to which they are exercised during peace, so that, when they reach the enemy, they are not out of breath." The Prince claims many of these principles as of Prussian origin. He believes that they are not even the product of the French ustional character, and that the temperament of the Prussian soldiers is admirably adapted to their adoption. In conclusion, he proposes, first, to employ riflemen by columns of one company each; second, to dispose the army in depth rather than in breadth, which increases the power of recistance on the flanks, and prevents a rapid lose of men; and thirdly, the disposition of an army as much as possible like the squares on a chessboard, which is the best means of sustaining the impetnone attack of such troops as the Zonaves and Tur-

cos made on a full run and with the bay-net.

The Prince's last sentence is "May we consider these principles while there is yet time."

THE WINE CROP IN FRANCE .- It is said the wine crop of France is likely to be very poor this season, and the opinion is will fall short of the last one. Vines are affected by the Oidium, in the south of France principally, and the grapes are nearly destroyed; in places sulphur has been employed successfully to